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ARCHITECTURE
new jersey

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IN THIS ISSUE

As I See It

Leaders of the Architectural Profession

For Your Information

The President's Page

Architectural Awards '68

State Board Outlines Requirements to Practice Architecture in New Jersey

An Untapped Wilderness

Addenda

COVER: Entranceway to doctor's office.

Martin F. Blumberg, Atlantic City, Architect
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WE CAN'T HEAR YOU

Scientists have long argued the question of whether sound is produced by a tree falling in a forest where there is no one around to hear.

We too have wondered how much is accomplished by printing words which circulate soundlessly without echo or sign of reaction.

This is the start of the third year of Architecture/New Jersey. This is the thirteenth issue to be edited, designed, printed and circulated. The past year has seen the introduction of many new features and new ideas. The attempt is to stimulate the readership. The hope is that we will receive reaction and thereby measure our success and better our product. So far all that has resulted is silence.

Let's review what we've accomplished this past year and let's record the reaction received.

We began a series on historical buildings in the state. Did you find them interesting? Are there other buildings you'd like to see included? No sound.

We started a new feature called A/NJ Office Profile providing a one page sketch of an architect's practice. Our attempt is to acquaint potential clients with the architectural offices of the state. We are publishing for the first time buildings that are not award winners, but rather those selected by an architect as his most representative work. Response? Not only has no comment been received on those offices published, but very few offices have bothered to take advantage of this opportunity for free publicity!

For the first time in the history of our Magazine we put pictures of people instead of building projects on the cover. Reaction? Apathy.

We have introduced a wider scope of articles by many more writers. We've even started using capital letters in our titles. Did you notice?

We started this column of comment. The only action so far has been an employee quoting the column about rising costs when asking for a raise!

With 3,600 copies each issue distributed throughout the State, we're sure the magazine is being read. What's more, our advertisers seem happy with the exposure and response that they've been getting. But we're not content. We want to make our state publication the best there is. But we can't keep shouting alone. We need your echo.

We need your reaction, advice, talent, contributions, and criticism in order to grow.

On a recent visit to an AIA Component Editors Conference in Washington, we found we are far from alone with lack of response. The editor of a much more largely circulated magazine told us that the only mail he receives is when he spells a name wrong or mis-titles a photo caption.

The fact is that this is your magazine and as such should reflect your ideas and thinking and contain your material. There are so many good people out there with good ideas and doing great things. Help us to tell your story by telling us your feelings.

We'll continue to do our thing and keep trying to improve. But we'd prefer to do it with you rather than at you.

Do you read me?
On the first of January 1969, Harold D. Glucksman became the 46th President of the New Jersey Society of Architects. He was elected to that office last September.

A native of Newark, who took up residence in West Orange 15 years ago, Harold received his architectural training at New York University, graduating in 1940. He passed the State Exam to become a registered architect in 1937.

Mr. Glucksman began his practice in Newark and continued there until 1961, when he and his firm, Glucksman & Guzzo, designed and built their own office building in Irvington. His firm primarily designs commercial and industrial buildings. Glucksman & Guzzo are shopping center "pioneers" in the State, and were probably the first firm in New Jersey to design a major shopping center. The first one was located at Sayrewoods.

They have done at least 50 in several states since that time.

Mr. Glucksman’s aim this year includes plans and programs to involve the architects in meeting the problems facing the cities and to take a more vital role in this area of total environmental planning. In addition to that, he considers the establishment of a new school of architecture in New Jersey of prime importance, and has labored long and hard to bring this about. He also advocates the training of minority groups to qualify them as technicians in architects’ offices. Harold Glucksman brings to the office of President a wealth of experience in architectural affairs, having served the profession for many years in a dozen different capacities.

We extend our best wishes for a successful administration.
ALFRED BUSSELLE, AIA
1st Vice President
Haverford College, B.A.; Harvard University School of Architecture, M. Arch. Partner in Uniplan and Architects, Engineers and Planners of Princeton. Chairman, Princeton Twp. Building Code Board of Appeals; Chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee to the Princeton Twp. Planning Board; Director, Princeton Historical Society; State Historic Preservation Officer; AIA Committee on Historic Buildings.

PETER H. HOLLEY, AIA
2nd Vice President
Educated at Pratt Institute and Columbia University. Partner in the firm of Holley & Johnson with offices in Glen Rock. Secretary of Paterson Orphan Asylum Assn., Director of the First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. of Paterson, past president of Paterson Y’s Mens Club and Deacon in the Westside Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES C. PORTER
Secretary
Educated at Cornell University. Member of Gargoyle, National Architectural Honorary Society and Tau Beta Pi National Honorary Engineering Society. Shreve Lamb and Harmon Fellowship. Secretary of Board of Governors of N. J. AIA Scholarship Foundation and member of AIA National Scholarship Committee. Resident of Madison, N. J.

LEO RUTENBERG, AIA
Treasurer
We have been invited to use a page in each issue of ARCHITECTURE NEW JERSEY to tell you about our professional society, what we do, how we are set up to service the needs of the architectural profession, and how we can be of service to the public at large. In this issue we’ll give you a brief rundown on our overall operation, and in future issues we’ll tell you about some of our programs and activities.

The New Jersey Society of Architects is one of the eighteen regions of The American Institute of Architects. Our primary function, of course, is to service the Architects of New Jersey. To that end thirty-four committees have been established falling under five separate commissions: Professional Society, Education, Professional Practice, Environment and Public Affairs. These committees cover a wide range of pertinent concerns from design to professional organization matters.

The Architects Newsletter is issued periodically and contains all kinds of information of interest and benefit to the practitioner.

A complete line of AIA documents is stocked at our Headquarters office at all times. These construction documents are used, not only by architects, but by other members of the construction industry as well. Of special note to our non-architect readers is the fact that we also stock standard forms for your use in entering agreements with contractors.

An Architectural Training School was established three years ago to alleviate the hardship New Jersey architectural offices were experiencing because of the dearth of skilled technicians and draftsmen, and to assist those preparing to take their exam for licensing. In September 1968 the school was moved to the campus at NCE in Newark, with NJSA continuing its sponsorship.

An average of three Seminars a year are planned on a variety of subjects. The first one this year, for instance, is concerned with religious architecture and is scheduled for March 13th at the Holiday Inn on Route 1, North Brunswick. (The public is welcome, by the way—no charge.)

An Annual Convention is planned specifically for the continuing education of our members. Educational displays gathered under one roof in a pleasant atmosphere, keep our members up to date on the very latest in products and services, with an opportunity to get their questions answered by experts. Where else can an architect see 65 sales and services representatives in such a short period of time, in such pleasant surroundings? In addition to the product displays, there are seminars on timely subjects, an exhibition of Fine Arts and their use in buildings, exhibition of the work of their fellow-practitioners as well as the usual social events which go a long way to promoting good fellowship.

The Architects Handbook is published annually. This is a handy reference book complete with information for the practicing architect ranging from a classified list of products and services to information on the State law governing the practice of Architecture—just to mention two subjects.

Every Bill introduced in Trenton is carefully screened and appropriate action taken when necessary. Our interest is not limited to architecture or construction—we look at every Bill having any bearing on the environment as a whole.

The bottom of the page already? And we’ve only gotten half-way through our review of services. Oh, well, there’s always another issue.
In January I had the privilege of heading a delegation of officers and members to the Grassroots Operation in Washington, D.C. conducted by The American Institute of Architects. As in the past, the two days were spent receiving highly concentrated presentations covering the affairs of the Institute and how they involve architects and the general environment.

It is becoming increasingly evident that Architects are no longer merely confined to the general limitations of engaging in their professional practice. Social and economic developments now dictate a broadening involvement in the general sociological welfare of the local, state and even national environment.

Although all subjects discussed were of utmost importance, i.e. contingency fees, liability insurance, computerization, research, education, ethics and public relations; perhaps the most vital, exciting, single subject related to education... Education as it pertains to:

1. Training of Architectural Technicians.
2. Continuing Architectural Education for Professionals.
3. Improvement of Understanding and Relationship with Architectural Students.

It is my opinion that N.J.S.A. has surpassed not only the Institute but most of the component Chapters in the progress we have made with our program of technical training. When our educational training courses were started three years ago, we did not anticipate the full need for such a project, nor did we foresee the urgency for such training among minority groups. Fully aware now of our civic responsibility, N.J.S.A. will strive to bring to community colleges similar technical training programs to that which we started in Newark, and which is now operating at Newark College of Engineering under our sponsorship.

For the professional, we will communicate with the Institute Committee on Education and Research to become knowledgeable with their recommendations for continued architectural education. Architects are being confronted with problems of increasing complexity and responsibility and must attain greater professional competence to adequately serve their clients. As information is obtained, our members will be informed of the implementation and our participation therein.

For students, N.J.S.A. must and will establish a closer relationship with Architectural Students, both those studying in our State and those New Jersey students who are being educated in out-of-state colleges. One session of Grassroots was addressed by the President of the American Student Chapter, AIA. In a most dramatic appeal for understanding, mutual respect and a common meeting ground for the exchange of opinion, we were forcefully made aware of our complete indifference to the voice of the architectural student. Our efforts to achieve this communication with students will be supplemented by guidance from the Institute. It is our expectation that the coming year will be most productive to all, and we conclude with the fervent hope that what we do will be effective and that it will reach those to whom it is directed.

Harold D. Glucksman, AIA, President
Architectural Awards 1968

We are pleased to present in this issue the balance of the award winning projects in the "completed" category, selected by the Awards Jury at our 1968 Convention.

Doctor's Office
Atlantic City, N.J.

Architect:
Martin F. Blumberg
Atlantic City, N.J.

General Contractor: M. B. Markland Contracting Co.
Photographer: Skomark Associates
One block from the Boardwalk on Pacific Avenue, a busy traffic artery of Atlantic City, Dr. Harry S. Hoffman lived and maintained an active General Practice for thirty years. During this period, the neighborhood deteriorated from residential to transient rooming house. Then it was revitalized by a motel building boom in the 1950's. Two story undistinguished motels dominate the area and enveloped the Doctor's building on three sides.

With the contemplated return of his son, Dr. Edward L. Hoffman, to practice Internal Medicine and Rheumatology, the Doctors decided to enlarge and remodel the existing offices rather than relocate, due to the relative prominence of the existing site, the availability of convenient public transportation at their front door, accessibility to Atlantic City Hospital, and the lack of a Doctor to serve the area during the summer season.

Architect Martin F. Blumberg of Atlantic City was charged to design dignified Professional Offices on this small, restricted city site. The existing residence above was to be maintained; however, eventually it was to be demolished and its entrances converted to serve a future rear suite of offices.

Two separate suites of offices were required due to the divergent nature of the Doctors' practices and the possibility of renting one suite in the future. As it is typical in most commercial areas in our cities, the two motels on either side of the site abutted the sidewalk. Space requirements dictated that Architect Blumberg follow suit. However, he designed a series of windowless brick panels to surround each waiting room for privacy. With their backs, thus, toward the street, he opened their sides with glass to a common foyer and small exterior entry courts.

By framing the site with two exterior wall panels, maximum visual impact of the building was achieved and the unattractive sides of the adjacent motels were screened. The front facade, therefore, became an articulated brick wall pierced in three locations. These punc­tures were emphasized by steel overhanging trellises which also screened the upper motel sidewalls from view. The sizes of the three entrances reflect their importance.

Large iron gates relate in design and material to the trellises and maintain privacy on a busy street. Two tones and textures of brick were employed to achieve a greater contrast between panels.

By the sparing use of carefully detailed brick wall, metal gates, and entrances, the architect has obtained a dignified and urbane solution to the remodelling of an undistinguished existing house.

More such interesting solutions are needed in our cities.

The Jury
The program was the exciting opportunity for the architect to design a home for himself and his family. The main desire was for elegant spaces, generous in size, and well designed for gracious living. A clear separation of children's area and parents' area was desired with central living facilities.

The site is a one acre, wooded lot on an already developed residential street. The property to the rear is a county owned wild-life preserve. The natural view would be toward the rear since other houses adjoin on the two sides.

The main central living portion of the house is constructed primarily of glass walls, and provides for Living, Dining and Entry. The space is 30' x 30' with slate floor and cabinet work as space separation. At the front and sides of this unit are privacy areas, consisting of bedrooms, bath, kitchen, laundry, etc. giving protection to the central glass-enclosed space. The Master bedroom serves as a parents den as well as a sleeping area. The house evokes a variety of responses from its occupants. One can enjoy spaces offering openness and appreciation of the natural surroundings as well as privacy, enclosure and protection. The changes in the decor and in the atmosphere of the home's central living space, is as vast as the changes in seasons and day to day weather, and this heightens the appreciation for the environment. The garage is separated from the house thus also offering screening from the neighbors, but it still does not obstruct from the openness of the house itself. The decor is clean, uncluttered, and of straight lines, serving as a background for the activity of living and the gradual collection of works of art.
The use of the solid bedroom and kitchen areas to shield the central living area provides privacy on a small lot and a variety of interesting vistas for the interior spaces. The plan is classic­ly simple—the detailing carefully studied—and the use of materials consistent and pleasant.

The Jury
Panzer Gymnasium Addition
Montclair State College
Montclair, N. J.

Architect: Arthur Rigolo, FAIA
General Contractor: Joseph Rullo & Sons

Mechanical Consulting Engineer: Melvin W. Gelber
Structural Engineer: Di Stasio & Van Brunnen, Inc.
Photographer: Alfred A. Bello

The two very large elements of a gymnasium and swimming pool, usually difficult to treat, are handled with interest and a friendly scale. The exterior expression of the trusses over the pool is ingenious.

The Jury
SITE:
The building is an extension of the existing gymnasium building at main entrance to campus adjacent to the athletic field.

PROGRAM:
Primary program requirements were to increase existing facilities with an auxiliary gymnasium without spectators, an Olympic size pool with spectator provision, and expanded women's lockers and showers (men's facilities in the existing building were adequate). Secondary requirements for a public lobby, faculty offices and a student lounge.

SOLUTION:
Create two major elements: one the pool, one the auxiliary gym with lockers, showers, faculty, public and lounge below. Within these two elements provide separate zones of circulation for men and women from lockers to pool and gymnasium and to combine these separated zones with a third "public-faculty" zone.

MECHANICAL SYSTEM, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:
Warm air ventilating system. The supply and return ducts for the pool were located outside the roof instead of inside to get an orderly arrangement of the exposed laminated wood arch and purlin framework. This resulted in the interesting roof shape.
The auxiliary gym, locker room and office-public levels are steel frame and concrete slab.

MAJOR MATERIALS:
Exterior—brick. Pool roofing—metal covering concrete plank roofing and the ventilating ducts running along the ridge and the eaves.
The program was to provide facilities for a new animal hospital to accommodate a growing practice. The building should house a strictly medical practice with enough provisions for a staff of two doctors with assistants, secretaries, etc. Maintenance and durability of materials and surfaces is most important. The facilities should also provide a pleasant living space for the owner and his family, with separation from the hospital and privacy from the street to avoid disturbances from after hours calls.

The site is approximately one acre, with the existing old hospital-residence almost centered on the lot. The yards have nice trees and shrubs with a gradual slope toward the rear of the property.
The solution logically becomes a long narrow building placed behind the existing hospital-residence until completion and then demolition of the old structure is finished. The hospital portion and the residence portion are placed side by side giving separation and also separate entrances to each. Brick walls are extended beyond the building itself to create emphasis where desired and to provide the necessary screening. Most of the natural light in the hospital is by the use of skylights with an interior court which becomes the focal point for the residence. A wood parapet surrounds the roof screening all mechanical equipment on the roof and giving a warmth to the building that blends with the residential surroundings.
State Board outlines requirements to practice Architecture in New Jersey

By Paula Gilliland

After nine months of concentrated effort on the part of the New Jersey State Board of Architects, revised By-Laws have been added to the Statutes which clearly outline the requirements for candidates seeking license to practice Architecture in New Jersey.

Approved by State Attorney General Arthur J. Sills and filed by Secretary of State Robert J. Burkhardt eight weeks ago, the By-Laws, known as By-Law 12 and By-Law 13, outline rules regarding the examinations for registration in the state including the eligibility for admission to examinations, eligibility of professional engineers for admission to examination, certification of a person holding a certificate from another state, the written examinations, the oral examinations and the retaking of examinations failed.

Easy To Understand
According to Adolph R. Scrimenti, FAIA, of Somerville, President of the State Board, the By-Laws are written so clearly, there should never be any difficulty in interpretation of the contents.

"We were particularly interested in seeing to it that the language of the By-Laws was easy to understand and that any new Board member would know exactly what was meant by any given rule," Scrimenti said.

The present Board members in addition to Scrimenti are Vincent J. Cerreta, AIA, of Jersey City, vice president; Richard J. Chorlton, AIA, of Princeton, past president; John J. Trich, AIA, of Oradel, past president; and Herman C. Litwack, AIA, of Newark, past president and secretary-director.

The Board operates within the Division of Professional Boards of the Department of Law and Public Safety, under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General.

Need for By-Laws
The need for revision to the existing statutes and the By-Laws came about almost four years ago when the Attorney General interpreted the law concerning the practice of Architecture as meaning a person could not apply for license unless he graduated from an accredited School of Architecture with a recognized degree, Scrimenti said.

"Before that it was a matter of having a high school diploma and 13 years of experience in a reputable Architectural office," he said. "But the Attorney General's office changed the ruling and we had to abide by it."

After the ruling, applications from candidates wanting to practice Architecture in New Jersey began to pile up. The law was so strict that many famous Architects couldn't practice their profession in New Jersey.

Upgrade Standards
"The Attorney General shouldn't be blamed," Scrimenti said emphatically. "Here was a man who was looking out for the people of the State. He didn't interpret the laws the way the State Board did and he was sincerely trying to upgrade the standards."

Two years ago the Board convinced the Attorney General's office that his ruling was creating great difficulty. Architects who could practice in most of the other States were not eligible to practice in New Jersey.

The Attorney General's office then agreed to let the Board take part in writing an amendment to the Statute governing the practice of Architecture with the thought of attempting to establish equivalency with all other State Boards. Immediately upon approval it would become necessary to adopt By-Laws establishing examination criteria.

The amendment, signed into law by Gov. Richard J. Hughes on January 25, 1968, granted authority for the Board to consider and accept certain experience in lieu of formal professional education as a qualification for admission to the written examinations for registration.

"Immediately after the Governor signed the amendment, we were able to take care of some of the applications which had piled up," Scrimenti said. "It's been a real job taking
care of the remaining applications and getting the By-Laws written."

**Copies Available**

But the State Board of Architects managed to get both done. Copies of the By-Laws are now available through the Board offices at 1100 Raymond Boulevard, Newark, N. J.

By-Law 12 outlines the examination for certificate to practice including eligibility for admission to examinations, eligibility of professional engineers for admission to examinations and certification of a person holding a certificate from another State.

"Now instead of a direct requirement before taking the examination that you must have graduated from an accredited school with an accredited degree, the State Board has set up a chart indicating the required experience equivalence to the education," Scrimenti said.

"For example, the top of the scale would be the person who graduated from an Architectural School accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board, plus 3 years experience in an Architect's office," he said. "The bottom of the scale would be the person who didn't have any college training at all but who had a high school diploma and had spent 13 years in practical training as an employee in the office of a registered Architect who is practicing as a principal."

**Tough Exam**

Scrimenti pointed out that any person eligible to take the examination for certification in New Jersey was in for a "tough examination."

"In my opinion, it's one of the hardest examinations given by any professional board," he said. "Given at the School of Architecture, Princeton University, it consists of seven examinations given over a period of four days. The one on Building Design alone lasts from nine in the morning until nine at night."

**By-Law 13**

By-Law 13 explains what the examination is, who can take it and how many times it can be taken.

Included in the By-Law are the subjects covered in the written examination. Subjects in addition to Building Design are Site Planning, History and Theory of Architecture, Building Construction, Structural Design, Professional Administration and Building Equipment.

Passing all seven examinations doesn't automatically assure that the candidate will be allowed to practice Architecture in New Jersey. He must first appear personally before the Board, so that it may have the opportunity to judge the candidate's natural endowments, his ethical standards and his legal fitness for the practice of Architecture.

**Other States**

The certification of a person holding a certificate from another State is a significant subdivision included in By-Law 12.

The easiest way to solve the problem of allowing an Architect from another State to practice in New Jersey would be to have all 54 State Boards administer the same examination for certification, Scrimenti noted.

"I think eventually that's what will happen," he said. "I wouldn't be surprised to see this accomplished in five years."

He said at the present time, all 54 State Boards are giving the same examination in five subjects, design and site planning being the exceptions. The examinations given are of the multiple choice type prepared by the NCARB Examination Committee, approved by the State Board and assembled and distributed by the Educational Testing Services of Princeton, N. J.

Scrimenti, who is on a national committee attempting to make the 54 examinations uniform, said the national committee "wasn't trying to make the exams easier—or more difficult—just fairer for everyone concerned."

The four Boards in addition to those in the 50 States are the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Guam and Puerto Rico.

**NCARB**

The New Jersey State Board of Architects maintains membership on the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards; and was instrumental in establishing the Middle Atlantic Conference, NCARB—a regional organization of Boards of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

During the next year or two this organization, said Scrimenti, will try to attempt to determine how the examinations in design and site planning can be marked in a uniform manner so that there is no question if a person took them in one state, it would be the equivalent in any other. "Once we can establish a proper rule, we have the whole problem licked," he said.

Scrimenti added that this was one problem he'd like to see solved during his term as President of the Board.

**Identical Exams**

He noted happily that when the New Jersey Board gave its examinations during Christmas week in Princeton, 28 other States gave identical exams in all seven subjects.

"This is great," he said. "If the candidate taking the examinations in New Jersey is licensed here, then he can also automatically get his license in those other 28 States. It would simply be a matter of filing the proper papers and forms.

"Now if only the other 25 State Boards would . . ."
An Untapped Wilderness

High School Students Learn About Architecture

Gathered around the study model for Essex County College, a group of students from East Orange High School deluged Dave Zugale and Frank Smith with questions and observations.

At an adjacent table, seven boys listened with intent and excited interest as Howard N. Horii explained details on a set of working drawings for a computer center.

The three-man team from Frank Grad & Sons had arrived for Mr. Walter Wewer's 1:00 p.m. Mechanical Drawing class and at 4:00 p.m. they still lingered with the intrigued students. The dismissal bell had sounded at 3:00 p.m. It was Wednesday, November 13 and the team—Howard N. Horii, AIA, associate and designer; David R. Zugale, designer; and Frank Smith, draftsman—confronted the 30 students with mounds of material from their office.

The idea for this presentation originated with Frank Smith, a resident of East Orange, when Robert Hawkins, a senior at East Orange High School and part-time architectural draftsman, asked Frank serious questions about becoming an architect. As a result of their conversation, Frank realized the need for a definite program to inform high school students about the profession, its allied fields, and and methods of preparation through education and experience. Frank's idea coupled neatly with Howard Horii's task as Chairman of the Special Education Committee for the Newark Chapter of the New Jersey Society of Architects to prepare a written program of this type. So the arrangements were made with Mr. Wewer, Robert Hawkins' teacher at East Orange High.

After introductory remarks to the class, the Grad team took the students, phase by phase, through a recently completed project, Peoples Trust Company Computer Center in Hackensack. Discussion began with the architect's role: his duties and responsibilities; his relationship with his client, consultants and contractors. To illustrate, a range of contract documents was shown to the students: working drawings, specifications, shop drawings, convention panels, progress photos, change orders and photos of the completed project. Then the team moved to the story of Essex County College and presented the schematic phase in detail.

Although the emphasis was on the architectural profession, time was spent explaining the whole building industry and the various areas of work involvement, including engineering and construc-
The team described the many different contributions on various levels required to create architectural projects. They discussed in detail the efforts of the architect, designer and draftsman; their individual roles and cooperative interaction. Other services rendered by an architect—consulting, advising, preparing feasibility studies and offering comprehensive services—were explained.

Howard Horii challenged the students with this question: "What are the moral obligations of the architect to the community in which he lives and works?" There was thoughtful silence.

Later, in response to one question, he forcefully advised: "First, set your goals. Only then will you be able to achieve something worthwhile. To be goal-less is to be a wanderer."

Offering personal help to any student genuinely interested in pursuing a career, Frank Smith stressed the necessity of sacrificing time and pleasure to concentrate on the perfection of the student's preparation.

Spurred by a question, Dave Zugale invaded and explored the ramifications of "over-specialization" and illustrated with a diagram the Grad team approach to this problem.

Questions flashed spontaneously during the presentation:

What are the merits of going into business for yourself in contrast to working for a large firm?
What kind of engineers and contractors do you deal with?
When you go to college, which courses do you take to become an architect?
How can a student get a summer job in an architect's office?
Do architects make much money?
Do you have to know about art and history when you study architecture?
Do you ever argue with your clients?

As the team drove back to their Newark office in Frank's station wagon, they discussed the possibilities of developing a program for similar presentations to junior and senior high school students throughout the state.

The kids had responded. They were encouraged. And this was just a beginning.
The Purpose and the Act of Religious Buildings

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Slide Presentation on contemporary churches and temples in the United States and Europe

C. JONES BUEHLER, AIA
March 13, 1969—8 P.M.
Holiday Inn, Rt. 1, North Brunswick

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Roniolo Bottelli, Jr., FAIA, has added two new partners to his office as of January 2, 1969. They are: Jay Winterford Ohland, AIA, of Blairstown and Jaime Martins, AIA, of Berkeley Heights. Their office is located at 1878 Springfield Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

Ira H. Davey, AIA, moved his office to 477A Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

William Robert Huntington, AIA, moved his office to 1010 Grand Avenue, Asbury Park.

Charles M. McAuliffe, AIA, moved his office to 2733 Nottingham Way, Trenton.

Gary Y. Kaplan, AIA, announced the establishment of his own practice with offices at 75 Brook Road, Middles­town, N. J.

The merger of three architectural offices to form UNIPLAN, a partnership of architects, engineers and planners, has just been announced. The three offices are: Diehl, Miller Busselle of Princeton; Gregory of Lambertville; and Tectonic Associates of Somerville. The partners of UNIPLAN are: Jules Gregory, AIA; John R. Diehl, AIA; Donald Pantel, AIA; Robert A. Hanley, P.E.; Alfred Busselle, AIA; Frank Miller, AIA; Thomas Bliss, P.E.; Landon Proffitt, AIA; Henry G. Eisengrein, P.E. The new office began operation as of January 2, 1969, at 4 Chambers Street, Princeton.

Howard L. McMurray, AIA, addressed the Soroptomist Club of Elizabeth on January 14th on the subject, “Architecture of the Ages.”

Winning design by McDowell - Goldstein, Architects was selected from five entries in a competition for additions to Sparta Jr.-Sr. High School. The existing bow­trussed gym, converted into a resource center, forms the new core of the school. New academic and physical education buildings are placed at opposite ends of the existing “pod plan” structure.
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